downfall of Mr. Adams and the elevation of Mr. | which he thinks contained in the appendix to my Clay. There can, therefore, be but little doubt. this whole affair was an intrigue set on foot Mr. Clay's design failed. Russell's letter was filed away unheeded, among Mr. Monroe's private papers, he is made President, and appoints of the Alams Secretary of State. From that may with count discontinuous to neknowledge implivate papers; he is made President, and appoints Mr. Adams Secretary of State. From that moment Mr. Clay was opposed to Mr. Monroe, and sought every occasion to thwart the measures of bis administrative.

On the succeeding January, the documents relative to the Ghent negotiation, were called for, and in February laid before the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams says, that while these documents were lying on the table, "the corres-pondence from Washington, and the newspapers indoctrinated by it, had not been equally inactive. Through these channels, the public were assured, that the proposal of offering the navigation of the Mississippi for the fisheries, had been made by me; that Mr. Clay had uniformly declared, that he would not sign the treaty with such an article in it; and that the proposal had been finally set aside by Mr. Bayard's having changed sides, and

come over to the opinion of the minority."

In April, 1892, a call was made for Mr. Russell's private letter, dated at Paris, February 11th, 1815, which was repeated in the following June. On the latter occasion, Mr. B. Hardin, of Kentucky, is reported in the National Intelligencer, to he was glad the letter was called for, and he should vote for the resolution, as it would show the Western people in what manner their commissioners offered to give up the Navigation of the Mississippi, to secure the fisheries of

There now came out the original letter to Mr. Monroe, marked "private," together with a "du-plicate" left by Mr. Russell at the Department of state, before the original was found, to be communicated to the House. Mr. Adams obtained leave to submit his remarks upon these documents, and laying hold of certain differences be tween the letter and the duplicate, to assail Mr. Russell, did not hesitate, now and then, to aim a thrust at Mr. Clay, whom he evidently believed to be the original mover. Of Mr. Clay and Mr. Russell, he says, p. 11:

ection, by the minority, against the article and the amendment, insisted, in principle, upon the sacrifice of an Eastern, for the benefit of a Western interest.

"That the Eastern interest to be sacrificed was of very great importance to the Union, and of vi-tal importance to the State of Massachusetts; while the Western interest, for which it was to be It was most truly denominated by the mem-

The views are enforced throughout the publi-

uses for which it was supposed the production of them was intended, and to which they were adapted have not been altogether abandoned in some parts of the Western country. The St. Louis Enquirer has pursued this purpose in the simplest form, by publishing the message of the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, of the 7th May, and Mr. Russell's private

ty of Ghent. It was by representations like those of that letter, that the minds of my fellow-citizens of that letter, that the minds of my fellow-citizens in the West, had, for a succession of years, been abused and ulcerated against me. That letter, indeed, inculpated the whole majority of the missing? Our frontiers can testify, that we want not ing? deed, inculpated the whole majority of the mis-sion of Ghent; but subsidiary stander had per-

honor, to appear before the public. Had not the alterations in his duplicate, rendered Mr. Russell unpopular, there is little doubt that he would have been backed and sustained by all Mr. Clay's weight and influence. As it was, that gentleman was glad to escape from the contest. The intro-duction to Mr. Adams's book was dated September 21st, 1822. On the 16th November, Mr. Clay addressed to the Editors of the National Intelli-

"LEXINGTON, 16th Nov., 1822. "Gentlemen: I have witnessed, with very great regret, the unhappy controversy which has arisen between two of my late colleagues at Ghent. In the course of the several publications of which it has been the occasion, and particularly in the appendix to a pamphlet, which has been recently published by the Honorable John Quincy Adams, I think there are some errors, (no doubt unintentional,) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the United States in transactions. These important interests are now same firm footing with the navigation of all the Mississippi. be deemed a fit subject of negotiation with any foreign power. An account, therefore of what Mississipp occurred in the negotiations at Ghent, on these an enemy two subjects, is not, perhaps, necessary to the pre-tration, which, in the traffic of territory, has made sent or future security of any of the rights of the Louisiana a frontier. With such principles, John nation, and is only interesting as appertaining to its past history. With these impressions, and being extremely unwilling to present myself at any time before the public, I had almost resolved to remain silent, and thus expose myself to the in-ference of an acquiescence in the correctness of but I have, on more reflection, thought, that it

public, by the President of the United States, prior to the last session of Congress, I certainly knew of no public considerations, requiring it to be withheld from general inspection. But I had no knowledge of the intention of the honorable Mr. had resolved to make the fatal proposition. With knowledge of the intention of the honorable Mr. a framess which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a framess which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a frames which should endear him to the people a frame which should endear him to the people a frame which should endear him to the people a frame which should endear him to the people a frame which should endear him to the people a frame which should endear him to the people a frame which should endear him to the people a frame which should endear him to the people a frame which should endear him to the people a frame which should endear him to the people a frame which should endear him to the people which should Floyd, to call for it, nor of the call itself, through the House of Representatives, until I saw it and Treaty which contained a stipulation so repugnounced in the public prints. Nor had I any nant to his country's honor, and so dangerous to knowledge of the subsequent call which was made her peace. This firmness had the desired effect. knowledge of the subsequent call which was made for the letter of the honorable Mr. Russell, or the intention to make it, until I derived it from the intention to make it. "I will thank you to publish this note in the

National Intelligencer, and to accept assurances of the high respect of your obedient servant,

the same paper.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: "Gentlemen: In your paper of yesterday I have observed a note from Mr. Clay, which requires blood of our border brethren, and light the midnight the scale of tolks, fares, and charges, and fix such

unhappy controversy which has arisen between two of his late colleagues at Ghent, it proceeds to say, that in the course of the several publications of which it has been the occasion, and particularly in the appendix to the pamphlet recently published by me, the thinks there are some errors, (no doubt unintentional,) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transaction matters of opinion, in regard to the transaction matters of opinion, in regard to the transaction money; with being "12- or of rates to be published in the London Gazette—
This does not appear to be a very rigorous condition. There is another provision, which requires, that all railways hereafter to be established shall be required to provide at least one-third class or cheap train each way daily, to start at a seasonable hour, and to travel at a rate of speed not less to dear this does not appear to be a very rigorous condition. There is another provision, which requires, that all railways hereafter to be established shall be required to provide at least one-third class or cheap train each way daily, to start at a seasonable hour, and to travel at a rate of speed not less them."

The proposition made at Ghent, he de-them, and that but for his own exertions, "the seeds of rear might now them." The proposition made at Ghent, he de-them." The proposition made at Ghent, he de tions at Ghent relating to the navigation of the duced an abundant harvest of tears and blood." Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the U. States in the fisheries, and to the part which he ges among his countrymen, and in a few days vision to be made for the carriage of the military bore in those transactions.'

specify any error of fact or of imputed opinion, I

pamphlet, or in any other part of my share in the publication, it would have given me great pleaby Mr. Clay, to undermine Mr. Adams in the estimation of Mr. Monroe, and open to himself an avenue to the second office in the Government.

Mr. Clay's design failed Russell's latter was such error, of which, by the light that he would have shed on the subject, I should have been conhard. with equal circerfulness, to acknowledge impli-cated error, and to vindicate contested truth.

"But, as by the adjournment of that publication to a period "more propitious than the present That this whole affair was a piece of management in Mr. Clay, to destroy Mr. Adams, and when there can be no misinterpretation of mothat the latter thought so, is proved by subsequent events. In the first page of his introduction to his book upon the Mississippi, Mr. Adams says:
"In the course of last Suppose (of 1891) I was one country. I feel word how called upon to say. events. In the first page of his introduction to his book upon the Mississippi, Mr. Adams says:

"In the course of last Summer, (of 1821,)1 was apprised by a friend, that rumors very unfavorable to my reputation, even for integrity, were industriously circulated in the Western contry:— that it was said I had made a proposition at Ghent to grant to the British the right to navigate the Mississippi, in return for the Newfoundland Ghent to grant to the British the right to navigate the Mississippi, in return for the Newfoundland gleast, a high misdemeanor." "He said, the proposal was to be represented (as an offence) so that it was charged exclusively upon me; and that I should hear more about it ere long."

On the succeeding January, the documents resonance of the succeeding January, were called for, were called for, sets all that he had said in relation to Mr. Clay, sets all that he had said in relation to Mr. C

serts all that he had said in relation to Mr. Clay, but mysteriously hints at "secret night" transac-tions at Ghent;" and broadly insinuates, that Mr. Clay had covertly assailed him, without daring to incur the responsibility of putting his name to his accusations. Nothing in Mr. Clay's letter, to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, could have excited those dark suspicions, or justified their publication. Mr. Clay said, "I have witnessed, with very great regret, the unhappy controversy which has arisen between two of my late col-leagues at Ghent." He does not even censure Mr. Adams, but simply thinks he has committed "some errors, (no doubt unintentional,) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion," &c. He seems to think the whole matter of very little importance, and says: "I will not at this time be even provoked, (it would at any time be inexpressibly painful to me to find it necessary.) to enter the field of disputation with either of my late colleagues." This has the appearance of uncom-

mon forbearance and magnanimity.

In one point Mr. Clay was doubtless sincere. It would have been "inexpressibly painful" to him to enter the field of disputation with Mr. Adams, as the coadjutor of Jonathan Russell.— But in every other respect, we are compelled to say, as Mr. Adams insimuted, that there never was a more perfect specimen of profound hypoerisy and dissimulation, than was exhibited by Mr. Clay, in this letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer. At that very moment, the Western papers were teeming with the most injurious charges against Mr. Adams, instigated y Mr. Clay's own tongue, or coming from his

During the late investigation in the Senate of own hand. Kentucky, Mr. Robert Wickliffe, a devoted friend of Mr. Clay, asserted in his place, that Mr. Clay never did entertain any ill feeling towards Mr. Adams, in consequence of the transactions at Glent; in proof of which, he adduced Mr. Clay's declarations to himself; and he defied the friends of General Jackson to prove the contrary, immolated, was altogether speculative and imagispeeches and votes, in 1824, affirmed the truth of ber of the mission, now no more, bragging a mit- the charges against Mr. Adams; and he moreover produced a series of numbers, signed "Wayne," which were published in the "Liberty Hall and The views are enforced throughout the publication of Mr. Adams, intermingled with insinuations against the conduct and motives of Mr. Clay; with insinuations that the whole affair, from the alteration in the joint letter at Ghent, to the call for Mr. Russell's private letter, in Congress, was a scheme of intrigue to destroy his required by the proof of all which he declared he had at hand. Mr. Wickliffe sunk overselvelying at this proport exact. putation and effect his ruin. In productions written by him, some time after the publication of Mr. Russell's letters, with his remarks, he repeats the same views. In his book, page 232, he says:

"Since the communication of his (Major Russell's) letters to the House of Representatives, the sales of the words of the latellistic of the purpose of getting, if possible, at the solution of a crime which shows at once the most horrid depravity and the most appalling destitution on the part of the part of the pearsantry.

Telegraphic Communication Between Winners of the value of his letter to the Editors of the Intelligence of the purpose of getting, if possible, at the solution of a crime which shows at once the most horrid depravity and the most appalling destitution on the part of the purpose of getting, if possible, at the solution of a crime which shows at once the most horrid depravity and the most appalling destitution on the part of the purpose of getting, if possible, at the solution of a crime which shows at once the most horrid depravity and the most appalling destitution on the part of the purpose of getting, if possible, at the solution of a crime which shows at once the most horrid depravity and the most appalling destitution on the part of the purpose of getting, if possible, at the solution of a crime which shows at once the most horrid depravity and the most appalling destitution of the purpose of getting, if possible, at the solution of a crime which shows at once the most horrid depravity and the most appalling destitution of the purpose of getting, if possible, at the solution of a crime which shows at once the solution of a crime which shows at once the solution of a crime which shows at once the solution of a crime which shows at once the solution of a crime which shows at once the solution of a crime which shows at once the solution of a crime which shows at once the solution of a crime which shows at once the solution of a crime which shows at once the solution of a crime which shows at once t

"Ohio presents no candidate for the Presidenrica, published in Frankfort, various publications have appeared, exhibiting similar views of the sideration, is John Quincy Adams, the present rica, published in Frankton, various of the have appeared, exhibiting similar views of the subject, representing the proposition made to the subject and the subject and the proposition made to the subject and the proposition made to the those men at the helm of the nation, who would,

formed its part, of pointing all the guilt, and lastening all the responsibility of the crime upon me."

The allusions to Mr. Clay, and the imputations cast on him by Mr. Adams, were too obvious and cast on him by Mr. Adams, were too obvious and count the value forgotten, and you will pause and count the value forgotten, and you will pause and count the value forgotten, and you will pause and count the value forgotten, and you will pause and count the value forgotten, and you will pause and count the value for the nation, who would, for any consideration, open new channels for upon the Orangemen, who, it is said, intend to walk in procession on the 1st and 12th July.

The corn laws were discussed two nights last week. This annual debate on a topic which has too severe, to pass without notice. Mr. Clay became sensible, that it was due to his integrity and power one whose unfeeling policy would crimson. It is reported that the present session of the present session is the present session of the present sess brethren, and light the midnight forest with the flames of their dwellings. Men, who would think of concessions so disastrous, are unworthy the support of Ohio, much more so are those who mouth. reduce them to a serious proposition. The navi-gation of the Mississippi is too important to be Insh, and pattering the plood of our citizens for money. Conceal, explain, and sophisticate as he will, this was the tendency of the proposition, which was agitated at Gheat. But was this surprising? Under the same auspices, one of the most lertile and extensive provinces of the West, adopted to the formation of two States was all the creative by the public, that Mr. Mitchfish, and bartering the blood of our citizens for prising: Under the same auspices, one of the most fertile and extensive provinces of the West, adequate to the formation of two States, was given to the Spaniards; the State of Louisiana, one of the most important and weakest wide. one of the most important and weakest points in the Union, was made a frontier, and exposed to sudden invasion from the adjoining Empire. It is sudden invasion from the adjoining Empire. It is a matter of deepest concern with us to exter-minate the British influence among the Northern certain liberties claimed by the United States in the fisheries, and to the part which I bore in those friends cries aloud to us from the ground, 'It is.' The policy of Mr. Adams introduces the British well secured, and, as it respects that of the navigation of the Mississippi, left, as it ought to be, on the guardianship of a Treaty, the navigation of Shall we sanction this by susother rivers of the confederacy, the hope may be confidently cherished, that it never will hereafter to us to protect our own navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi? Of what value is the Ohio or | Christmas. Mississippi to us, if Louisiana be occupied by an enemy? Yet Mr. Adams is of the Administration, which, in the traffic of territory, has made

> disregards them.' From the fourth number of "Wayne" we ex-

tract the following: ference of an acquiescence in the correctness of all the statements made by both my colleagues; the National Councils, as well as in all those situations where the interests of this section of the on Mr. Villier's motion for a committee, after lastbut I have, on more reflection, thought, that it may be expected of me, and be considered as a duty on my part, to contribute all in my power towards a full and faithful understanding of the transactions referred to. Under this conviction, I will, at some time, more propitious than the present, to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of the transactions as I understood them. I will not, at this time, be even provoked (it would, at any time, transactions as I understood them. I will not, at this time, be even provoked (it would, at any time, be inexpressibly painful to me, to find it necessary) to enter the field of disputation with either of my late colleagues.

American Statesman statesman statesman should, for a module, have a strange as the future railways shall be granted, has been introduced into Parliament on the part of the Ministry by Mr. Gladstone, President of the Board "As to that part of the official correspondence at Ghent, which had not been communicated to the public, by the President of the United States, prior public, by the President of the United States, prior and Western borders, which, at no distant the Bills of Congress Lorentials and the House of the House of the Railway Bill now before the House of the House of the Railway Bill now before the House of the Railway Bill now before the House of the House of the Railway Bill now before the Railway Bill nant to his country's honor, and so dangerous to ways, at the cost of the public, who, without any we thus escaped should sink deep into our hearts, and teach us a lesson as lasting as our lives."

relation to Mr. Adams. If it was not penned by his own hand, it passed through that hand, was railroad, the clear annual profits divisible upon The next day the following reply appeared in thus adopted as its own, and then cast out upon He charges Mr. Adams with "an unfecting poliforest with the flames of their dwellings;" with "gitsome notice from me.

"After expressing the regret of the writer at the unhappy controversy which has arisen between the blood of our citizens for money;" with being "ig
the blood of our citizens for money;" with being "igof rates to be published in the London Gazette.—

Spanish C

bore in those transactions.'

"Concutring with Mr. Clay in the regret that the controversy should ever have arisen, I have only to find consolation in the reflection, that from the seed time of 1814 to the harvest of 1822, the contest was never of my seeking, and that since I have been drawn into it, whatever I have seen drawn into it, whatever I have said, written, or done in it, has been in the face of day, under the responsibility of my name.

"Had Mr. Clay thought it advisable now to specify any error of fact or of imputed opinion,"

"To be Continued.)

"Albemarle, V. Page 1 Charles B. Tebb 1 Charles B. Tebb 1 Charles B. A. Lewis 2 Connecticut.

"Money in London continued cheap and abundant of the usual weekships and in particular that the traversers were in excellent any time, to find it necessary to enter the field of disputation with either of his late colleagues."

"To be Continued.)

"To be Continued.) (To be Continued.)

Mr. Clay secretly throws out these awful char-

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Twelve days later from England! The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at her wharf at East Boston, Wednesday morning, a few minutes before six, making a short passage of twelve and one-half days.

The Hibernia was detained off Boston harbor

by the thick weather of Tuesday. Had it been clear on that day, she would have made the passage in less than twelve days-the shortest passage The Hibernia had an unusually large share of passengers, numbering one hundred and eleven

from Liverpool to Halifax and Boston, and six from Halifax. We are indebted to Wilmer & Smith's European Times for the following summary of news: The demand at Liverpool on the 3d, for cotton,

of depression. The daily papers have been discussing with

more or less acrimony, since the sailing of the last packet, the mutiny amongst the supporters of the ministry, arising out of the sugar que The Times and the Morning Post rail furiously at Peel; amongst all the London morning and evening press, the Morning Herald and the Standard are his only supporters. A Government so feely defended in the press, and exposed to so many and bitter attacks from all quarters, must daily become morally weaker, however powerful its . majority on the benches of the House of Com-

The grain markets, in consequence of the recent rains-although more is still wanted, are more depressed than they were at the sailing of the last packet, and prices have receded a little .-Canadian flour has met a free sale at 28s, to 28s. 6d, per barrel, and has been a good deal inquired

The state of lethargy which has hung so long The state of fethargy which has followed by legis-lative instability, has disappeared, and the pro-duce of those colonies is now brought freely for-ward and sought lafter. The sales in the princi-pal West India staples, sugar and coffee, have been considerable in the Liverpool and London markets, and improving prices have been the re-Whether current rates will be maintained

Problematical.

HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO STAFFORD HOUSE.—On Saturday evening, the 22d ult., the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland where honored with the gracious company of the Queen and her illustrious consort, at Stafford House, on the interesting occasion of the christening of their infant son.

The visit of royalty was more especially the result of his reval Highness Prince Albert's promise to honor the Duke and Duchess by personally standing as sponsor to the infant lord, and as a mark of favor her Majesty was pleased to accompany her Royal husband and be present at the baptismal ceremony.

Massacre of Lieur, M. T. Molesworth and

SEVEN MEN OF THE CLEOPATRIA.-Letters have been received by the Admirality from Captain Wyvill, of the Cleopatria, 36, at the Cape of Good Hope, confirming the account of the massacre of Lieut. Molesworth and seven seamen of the fri-

The torch of the incendiary still blazes in the agricultural counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. The London Times has had a correspondent scouring the two counties for some time past, for

passed through the hands of Mr. Clay, before the date of his letter to the Editors of the Intelligencer, and were at that very moment republishing in the Kentucky papers. To show how far Mr. Clay's acts differed from his words, we take the following extract from the third number of a Wayne. on the line of the Great Western Railway. INDIA AND CHINA.-The news by the overland

ey at the approaching election. New York, with whose interests, next to those of her sister States in the West, Ohio is most intimately conremarks. In the Kentucky Reporter, published in Lexington, and in the Argus of Western Ameion Lexington, and a contract the Argus of Western Ameion Lexington, and a con the American merchants were most persevering in their efforts to dispose of manufactures received from the United States, and that "American domestics" had, for the first time, been inserted in

ported to have been done in them.

Loss of the Steamer Manchester. Capt. Dullar of the steamer Manchester. of the steamer Manchester. Capt. Dudley, on the mouth of the Elbe, on the 16th and 17th ult., with the whole of her erew and six passengers. Seve-ral other vessels went down in the same gale. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jr., had addressed the repealers of Ulster after the manner of his father, calling upon them to abstain from any outrage

It is reported that the present session of Parliapower one whose unfecting policy would crimson power one whose unfecting policy would crimson the interest fields with the blood of our border ment will be brought to a close about the middle

Charles Dickens is now on a tour in Italy, and intends to be absent from England about a twelve-

The Ojibbeway Indians, whilst in London. made a purchase of some 15,000 brass thimbles bartered for the privilege of fishing in British for the purposes of ornament and batter when they waters. It is giving our wives and children for get home again. The Queen has conferred the Grand Cross of

During the past 12 months, Spain has had 7 different ministers.

The Prince de Joinville has sailed in command

of the expedition against Morocco.

The great bazaar of the Anti-corn-Law League has been postponed by the Council until January In the county of Suffolk alone, there have been

one hundred and thirty-one incendiary fires since It is announced that the Dublin Corporation, to mark their sympathy for Mr. O'Connell, intend to elect him Lord Mayor for the ensuing year:

Ohio. He is too ignorant of our interests, or he Heytsbury, appointed to succeed Earl de Grey, appears to stand well in the estimation of all par-

s in the State. Earl Grey has recovered from his late indisposition. House of Commons.-The Corn Law debate.

"The Railway Bill now before the House of Abner P. Hearst 2

we thus escaped should sink deep into our hearts, and teach us a lesson as lasting as our lives."

This was the secret language of Mr. Clay, in relation to Mr. Adams. If it was not penned by his own board in the latter of the construction of the the subscribed and paid up capital stock, upon the average of three preceding years, shall equal or exceed 10 per cent., it shall be lawful for the not to exceed one penny a mile, and half a cwt. of luggage to be carried without extra charge. Pro-

rent for the week was announced, amid deafening | David S. Hicks 2

June 3 3,100 3,389

tion of repeal agitation by state prosecutions.

Great meetings have been in England in behalf of the Irish traversers.

The electors of several boroughs in Ireland, repurping Conceptions of the Irish traversers.

The electors of several boroughs in Ireland, repurping Conceptions of the Irish traversers. These are the sterling evidences of the extinc-

returning Conservatives and non-Repeal members, have sent requisitions to their representabers, have sent requisitions to their representatives, calling upon them to resign.

The great sporting trial concerning the redigree as well as the age of "Running Rein," the winner of the "Derby," at Epsom, in May last, has terminated against the horse and its owner. The stakes, amounting to between 4,000% and The stakes, amounting to between 4,000% and A. Joseph Grigsby 1. The stakes, amounting to between 4,000% and 5,000%, will, consequently, be given up to Colonel Peel, who owns Orlando, the horse which came in second.

FRANCE.—The most interesting portion of the Arthur B. Rose 1 2 intelligence received from France since our last arrival, relates to the affairs of Algeria and Mo- A. N. Sanders 2 rocco. The Emperor of Morocco, on receiving the report of the defeat of his troops, disavowed Edmund B. Averett 1

the conduct of their commander.

It appears that another trick was made by the Moroceain army in a most treacherous manner, whilst El Guennaoini, the son of Arthur B. Rose 1 the Emperor, was engaged in negotiating with General Bideau, at a spot about three quarters of a league from the French camp on the Medical Junisprupence-(One Examination Oued-Mouilah. The attack was made by the fanatic and undisciplined soldiers, without the knowledge of their chief. The conference was, knowledge of their chief. The conference was, of course, abrupaly interrupted, and the French, being taken by surprise, at first retired in good order; they, however, speedily resented the onset, and inflicted a terrible vengeance on the enemy. More than 300 lay dead on the field of battle, not including those carried away by the defeated; on the side of the victors, 30 men were wounded and 6 killeds amongst the latter a young wounded and 6 killed; amongst the latter a young officer of great promise, the son of Gen. Rovigo.

This affair will not, it is supposed, cause much further difficulties, as it was the spontaneous act of an undisciplined army, without the sanction Alfred F. Marshall 2 of their leader. Before the negotiation was infor the future, Morocco should be forbidden to Abd-el-Kader, who was to be inamediately sent Wm. H. Workman 1 out of the empire. They demanded, in addition, that the left bank of the Tafne should be henceforward recognized as belonging to France. On the first point they obtained complete satisfaction, and on the other, it was agreed, after long discussions to refer the satisfaction of the other, it was agreed, after long discussions to refer the satisfaction of the other of the sions, to refer the matter to the decision of the di- John Y. Mason, Jr., 1-2

According to advices from Algeria of the 20th,
Abd-cl-Kader had re-entered that territory at the
head of 1500 horsemen, and executed a razzia in
the country of the Borgias.

Abd-cl-Kader had re-entered that territory at the
senior
Wm. S. Christian 1
Lesse A. Higginbotham 1 The Emir was said to have been appointed

Kalifa of the Eastern provinces of Morocco, and to be accompanied by several regiments of the imperial black cavalry. The holy war had been presched in Algeria as far as Mediah. Stain.—We are in possession of accounts from Malrid of the 24th ult. The Minister of Finance

and the state creditors had come to an understanding respecting the price at which the new three per sent, stock should be issued. The Carlist Chief. El Groe, so long the terror of the Maestrazo, had been captured and shot on the 18th. Our letters from Gibraltar of the 16th ultimo, state that the Governor has visited the

Moor'sh Camp, near Centa, and the British Vice Consul at Tangier. The result of his inquiries has produced an unfavorable opinion of the conduct of the Government of Calcutta, and the Spanish Corsul at Tangier.

TURNEY.—Letters from Constantinople, of the 17th ult, announce that the Sultan had returned to

that capital on the 10th, after a tour under the most favorable auspices.—The principal actors in the riots at Latakia, have been transported to the hulks at St. Jein d'Acre. Charles B. Tebbs PORTUSAL.-The Queen, whilst the Cortes is

suspender, has signed a decree, defining to which of the colonial ports British ships shall have access under the treaty of July, 1842, what importations are entirely prohibited, and what must be exclusively in Pornguese bottoms!

The most frightful depression prevails in the wine interest of Oporto and Madeira, and good

wine is unsacable at five pounds per pipe.

Armeida in its municipal elections, has declared constitutionally against the Government. The receipts for the past month at the Link. receipts for the past month at the Lisbon and Oporto custons, amounted to merely 423 contos.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The express in anticipation of the Overland Mail arrived in London on the 2d inst. The dates are from Bombay to the 20th, from Calcuta to the 11th of May, from Macao to

an mail of the 20th of May, relates to the State of Penjah, which appears now to be more dis-tracted than ever. A bloody fight is stated to have taken place on the 7th of May, between Heera Singh, the present Prime Minister, and the party of the sons of Cusjeet Singh, who are opposed to him, led on by ltur Shore Singh, and the Prime Minister, Dhyan Singh; he was himself slain in a fight with Heera Singh, who avenged the death of his father, Dhyan, by ordering all the family

One boy of nine years was allowed to live, and an uncle, named liter or Utter Singh, escaped in-to the Singh States, protected by British. After seven months' residence, he went back on the 30th of April, and joined the party under Cashmeera Singh and Pesiora Singh, both sons (though of minor ranks) of sld Runjeet Singh. They proceedminor ranks) of six displayers and a bloody conflict took place, in witch Heera was said to have been wounded. Ittur Singh was considered by some of the partisans of Heera as being supported by the British, and they therefore have threatened to have the territories of the latter, to revenge themselves on those who had countenanced the proceedings of Ittur Singh. The threatened movement of the of itar singh. The threatened movement of the notorious Ackbar Khan and Peshawur had not taken place. The position of his father, Dhost Mahomed, was by no means satisfactory; his age. his infirmities, and the complicated state of the affairs of Cabul, vould, it was thought, induce him to resign his sourceignty into the hands of Ackbar.

REFORT OF THE COTTON MARKET, July 3.— The transactions in cotton, since the departure of the Great Wesern, have been on an extensive scale: at no period has the demand slackened, the purchasing with unabated confidence, and speculators operating to a fair extent. American sorts and Suras are fully 1d. per lb. higher, as will be perceived by the above report, and the market altogether has a firm, healthy aspect.— The business done this week has been large; the sales have averaged from 7000 to 8000 bales each day, and amount altogether to about 29,000 bales. Prices of all descriptions are very firm; and Brazil, which was previously depressed, are now selling at 1d. to 1d. advance on the lowest point of last week's rats. The sales to-day consisted of 800 Pernam, 21d. to 61d.; 700 Maratham, 41 to 51d.; 200 Bahia, 51d. to 63t.; 500 Surat, 21d. to

31d.; 100 Lagunyra, 5d.; and 5,200 American, 4d. UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. At the close of the Session, on Monday, the 4th inst., the following public exercises, preceded with prayer by the Rev. E. G. Robinson, took place in the Rotunda, in the presence of the Vi-

sitors of the University, and of a large and intel-1. The Chairman of the Faculty announced (in alphabetical order,) the names of the Students who had distinguished themselves at the public examinations which have been held during the present session. The numbers indicate the examinations at which the Student gained distinction :-

SCHOOL OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES.

Junior Latin Class. Richmond City, Va. Richard S. Ellis 2 Henry L. Garland 2 Louisiana. Junior Greek Class. Richmond City, Va. John F. Lay 1 2 Edward R. Mordecai 1 Albemarle, Va. Frederick W. Page 1

Fauguier, Va.

Charlottesville, Va.

School of Modern Languages, Senior French Class. George A. Hall 1 2 Georgia. Junior French Class. Richard W. Anderson 1 Richmond City, Va. Richmond City, Va. Richard S. Ellis 1 2 Richmond City, Va. James H. Eustace 1 Lemuel P. Fowlkes 1 2 Nottoway, Va. Fluvanna, Va James Galt 1 John F. Slaughter 12 Charlottesville, Va. Georgia. Spanish Class.

Ro. James Woodson 1

Edward C. Drew 1 Nottoway, Va. L. P. Fowlkes 1 2 Albemarle, Va. Thomas Winn 1 2 Italian Class. John L. Peyton 1 Augusta, Va. SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS. Junior Class. John L. Cochran 1

Buckingham, Va. Rockingham, Va. Richard Mauzy 1 Albemarle, Va. Fauguier, Va.

Brunswick, Va. Buckingham, Va. Thomas M. Leitch 1 Albemarle, Va. Petersburg, Va. Charlottesville, Va. James E. Macfarland 1 University of Va. St. George Tucker 1 2 Wm. H. Workman 1 South Carolina.

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND MATERIA MEDICA. Richmond city, Va. James H. Eustace 2 Buckingham, Va. Wm. Fugua 1 Chesterfield, Va. George F. Harris 1 Henrico, Va. Southampton, Va. Albemarle, Va. Lynchburg, Va. outh Carolina. Alabama. South Carolina. Wm. H. Workman 1 MATERIA MEDICA. Halifax, Va.

Roanoke Buckingham Rockbridge Chesterfield Henrico Albemarle S. Carolina Timothy Thorp 1 2 Richmond Co., Va School of Medicine. Halifax Va. Buckingham Rockbridge Alabama Richmond Co., Va.

Alabama. Jesse A. Higginbotham AND SURGERY. SCHOOL OF ANATOMY Roanoke, Va. Henry H. Farmer 2 Henrico Richard N. Hall 2 Wm. Kinney 2 Sigismund S. Neil 2 Staunton Clarke Alabama A. N. Saunders 2 Timothy Thorp 1 Alabama. SCHOOL OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY. Mark Alexander 1 2 Mecklenburg, Va. Richmond City, Va.

Mississippi Mississippi Orville H. Marshall 2 Senior Class. Charlottesville S. Carolina. SCHOOL OF LAW. Junior Class. Mecklenburg, Va. Halifax, Va. Southampton John L. Peyton 1 2 Augusta

Georgia. Senior Class. Northampton, Va. Jesse A. Higginbotham 1 N. Carolina. John F. Wootena 1

2. Degrees were conferred by the Chairman on the following Students, who had been admitted by the Faculty to graduate in the Schools mention-GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. 20th Session-1843-'4.

SCHOOL OF ANCIENT LANGUAGES. Petersburg, Va. Roscoe B. Heath Harrisonburg, Va. Peachy R. Harrison Fauquier, Va. Benjamin C. Mason Hanover, Va. Norfolk, Va. Charles Morris James H. Skinner North Carolina. Win Henry Talbot AND LITERATURE. IN THE LATIN LAS Richmond City, Va. Edward C. Drew Richmond City, Va. John F. Lav Alabama. Frederick W. Page Charlottesville, Va. James C. Southall Fauquier, Va.

SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES. French Language, History and Literature Louisiana. Henry L. Garland John S. Hardaway Petersburg, Va. Roscoe B. Heath Brunswick, Va. David S. Hicks Richmond, City, John F. Lav Brunswick, Va. Albemarle, Va. Georgia. John T. Wingfield Albemarle, Va. Thomas Winn and Literature. Spanish Language Richard S. Ellis

Richmond City, Va. Henry L. Garland Louisiana. Edward R. Mordecai Albemarle, Va. Italian Language and Literature. C. Rives, Jr., Albemarle, Va. Petersburg, Va. Roscoe B. Heath Winchester, Va.

Thomas Marshall Benjamin C. Mason, Hanover, Va. Chas. Morris. Charlottesville, Va. Ro. James Woodson Joseph N. Edmunds
Chas. H. Judson,
B. A. Lewis,
School, or Natural Phisophy.
Halifax, Va.
Connecticut.
Brunswick, Brunswick, Va. Augusta, Va. Rockingham, Va. Richard Mauzy, Hanover, Va. Albemarle, Va. Carter H. Page.

Fauquier, Va. Richmond, City, Va. John Wickham, CREMISTRY. Joseph N. Edmunds. Halifax, Va. Roanoke, Va. Henry H. Farmer, Richmond city, John S. Hardaway, Charlottesville, Va. John C. Hughes. Connecticut. Buckingham, Va. Thomas M. Leitch James E. Macfarland, Petersburg, Va. Fauquier, Va. Thomas Marshall. Rockingham, Va. Richard Mauzy, Albemarle, Va. Wm. D. Meriwether, ir., Augusta, Va. Alabama. Cumberland, Va. Norfolk, Va. Charles W. Pollard Albemarle, Va. Wm. C. Rives, jr., Richmond city, Va. John C. Rutherfoord. Norfolk, Va. James H. Skinner. N. Carolina. Norfolk, Va. St. Geo. Tucker. Georgia. SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, WITH THE TITLE OF "DOC-

TOR OF MEDICINE. Hampshire Louisa, Va. University of Va. Arthur B. Gibbons, Charlottesville, Va. John C. Hughes, N. Carolina. Wm. Henry Lee Albemarle, Va. Wm. D. Metiwether, jr., Louisa, Va. Westmoreland, Va. Frederick F. Ninde Francis E. Robertson, John M. C. Smith, Louisiana. Greenbrier, Va. John Q. Stovall, Henry, Va. SCHOOL OF MORAL Princess Anne. Va. I Reade Cornick Albemarle, Va. Wm. J. Fife George A. Hall Georgia. Richmond City, Va. John W. Leigh R. Honymem Oldham, Albemarle, Va. Wm. C. Rives, jr. John C. Rutherfoord,

Stephen F. Skinner

John Wickham

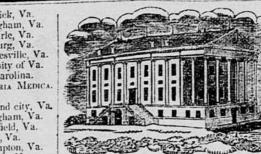
North Carolina.

Richmond City, Va.

Georgia. SCHOOL OF LAW, WITH THE TITLE OF " BACHELOR Isle of Wight, Va. Geo. R. Atkinson Alabama. Portsmouth, Va. George Conway Wm. M. Cooke Westmoreland, Va. Robert S. Cox John I. Dillard Amherst, Va. James S. Dickinson South Carolina. Thomas T. Fauntlerov Fauguier, Va. Fairtax, Va. Thomas George Powhatan, Va. Telemachus A. Jones John H. McCne Augusta, Va. Edmund T. Morris Caroline, Va. Hanover, Va. John Page Amherst, Va. District of Columbia John H. Saunders Charles R. G. Slaughter Charlottesville, Va. Buckingham, Va. Edward Scott

J. Randolph Tucker University of Va. PROFICIENTS IN GEOLOGY AND MINEROLOGY. Harrsonburg, Va. Chas, H. Judson Connecticut. Nathaniel H. Massie Augusta, Va. Albemarle, Va. Rockingham, Va. Richard Mauzy Cumberland, Va. Archibald C. Page MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. John L. Peyton

POLITICAL ECONOMY. Water Coles, Jr., J. Reade Cornick Princess Anne, Va. George A. Hall John W. Leigh Georgia. Richmond City, Va. Chas. W. Polland Norfolk, Va. Richmond City, Va. John C. Rutherfoord Stephen F. Skinner Charlottesville Va. John B. Townly Richmond City, Va. John Wickham



RICHMOND, VA.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1844. THE MADNESS OF PARTY. We have never witnessed deeper indignation than was expressed by every Democrat, on hear-

ing of the arrogant, preposterous and fanational proceedings of the Clay Club of Richmond on Thursday night, when, by the most zealous exertion and the loudest drumming, they could not col-Thursday night, when, by the most zeatous exertion and the loudest drumming, they could not collect together more than two hundred and fifty, including boys and Democrats. The Resolutions approve the sentiment, that men are traitors, offered by the City Delegate, and "unanimously or should be hung, if they do talk of it, and adopted," are filled with the grossest misrepresentation, and fatal spirit of mob law. It is most negation at the South shall be involved in one strange, that, in this orderly metropolis of a virtuous and law-loving State, even the small number of Whigs present at the Clay Club on Thurstached to the Union than I am—no man would day night should have been so carried away by the mad spirit of party as to forget all the charities would not willingly barter the smallest State in of life—all their duties as good citizens—all their pride as friends of order and decorum—all respect for common sense and propriety, as to have sanctioned these rash movements, which, in their cooler moments, we are sure they will blush for —that worse than iron, Inquisitorial, deepotism, that and cooler moments, we are sure they will blash for baving encouraged, and hereafter bitterly repeat of having assented to with the faintest approbation. We have not the time to follow up all their false premises and alsuid charges. We will not condescend to notice the wanton accusation, that he Polk party have declared "that they will dissolve this Union sooner than abandon Texas." We passover their immunerable similar chimeras of the brain, excited to desperation as they are the frowns of the people both upon their bold and diagreous schemes and liver a similar chimeras madeaple eaders of the Clay Clan. They allied to a Southern Convention, virtually abandoned, but his health was for some time proposed to be held the Cliy of Richmond, in order, as originally set forth in the Aitslama meeting, "calmly and passionately to defiberate, whicher under the connected to the Clino, the Congress of the U. S. have a right to violate the spirit of the compounts between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding State, by tolerating a discussion of slavery in its deliberation, the Congress of the U. S. have a right to violate the spirit of the compounts between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding State, by tolerating a discussion of slavery in its deliberation. The purpose of said Convention was alterwants modified so as to collect together the friends of the annexation of Texas, who, convened from all parts of the country, would take the proper steps to achieve the great measure of an invoke them not to yield to the scaluctive embraces of England and France. Even at the meeting is said of the annexation of Texas, who, convened from all parts of the country, would take the proper steps to achieve the great measure of an an automatory of the production of the Teraty, to propose immediate steps towards as a southern man with Souther desires, and I confers a proposition, declared so of the Sunday of the having encouraged, and hereafter bitterly repent disputism of the mind, which shall denu men, was

ment when the South is aroused by the rejection of the Treaty, to propose immediate steps towards a Southern Convention, and leave distinct the North'—that in their proposition for a Convention of the slave States, for the purpose of requesting the President to call Congress together immediately, when the FINAL ISSUE shall be made up, and the alternative distinctly presented to the Final that it is the purpose of the certain effects of the violence of the leaders up, and the alternative distinctly presented to the final transfer of the violence of the leaders. Free States, either to admit Texas into the Union, or to proceed ealmit to arrange the terms of a pissonerror of the Union—or, to 'assemble a Convention of the States iriendly to annexation or any other proposition, which, by arraying one fragment of the Union, upon the assumption of hostile and separate interests and feelings against the rest, tends to enfeeble the sacred ties which. Saturday night last, after all their boasted to now link together the various parts—we discern the revolting indications of treason and disloyalty into the Club House, found not more than the to our glorious Union; that we regard these sentiments, and all who utter them, with mingled by declaiming against the Whigs of Richard indignation, contempt and abhorrence; and having | because they would not attend the meetings heard of the proposal to hold some such conclave in our city, we protest against such an act of de-secration to our soil and firesides, and here solemn-their madness; which "will destroy our (then) secration to our soil and firesides, and here solemn-

—This charge of "disunion" is an idle chi-mera of these Whig leaders. It resolves itself into some few hasty resolutions in South Carolina, which all the coolest statesmen, and the Whigs have raised the great body of the South Carolinians themselves disapprove—which Calhoun regrets and reprobates
—which McDuffie denies and opposes, and to the elevation of Henry Clay. It is an exp approve—which Calhoun* regrets and reprobates
—which McDuffie denies and opposes, and
which we were the first to hold up to public disapprobation. People of Virginia and of the South,
do you not regard these "grannies" of the Club
House as in their last dotage! They set themthese regrets and irreprobates
in the oppose the people, and direct it, if possil
to the elevation of Henry Clay. It is an expetent as ridiculous as it is desperate. The Wileaders are attempting to practise a cheat up
their country, and we are grieved that they shot
find any aliment or footbold in the Old Domini selves up as a star chamber, and it rests with their sound discretion to declare whether this or that Convention, called to benefit or protect the South, fatal to aff reptiles. Their very name of W. does or does not amount to constructive treason! portant question, provided it concerns the South exclusively, whether it be a great agricultural improvement or a railroad to knit the South closer to-gether, they must humbly bow their knees to the virtues? Is he not the same malefactor still? gether, they must humbly bow their knees to the inquisitorial censorship of the Clay Club, and ask man may affect the theatrical meetings of Royal their gracious "consent" to hold a Convention!-To what an absurd and flagrant violation of good and strut his busy hour on the stage, as Alexanbrought themselves! Who has given them the robes, as soon as he steps off the stage, he sinks right to hold the rod of terror over our heads, and | into the poor and contemptible player. The other frighten us into terms? Where do they derive their | day, the Godlike Webster, in Boston, cried up authority to bind our actions under their "consent?" The context of their "solemn" resolve shows that the words "with our consent," are mere surplusage. Pseudo-Whigs their merits, with their name-1 and, that if they mean any thing, they mean to resist, bu force, the holding of said Convention—for what other construction can be placed upon the language "It shall not be held here?" Under this defield his assertion—and then came here will defield his assertion—and then came here will plain view, the movers at the Club House have mask upon his face, and an untruth upon his shown themselves to be a lawless set—as threaten-ing to act without law. What law of the State or The principles a su the United States arms them with the power to rethe people to meet and deliberate peaceably upon the situation of the country—a right fully guaranteed by the Constitution? These madeaps had better wait until Harry of the West be elected, to give us another Sedition act. But at present these madmen threaten to take the law into their his police, has no shadow of authority to prevent any number of citizens from peaceably meeting in any room they may procure—and yet, these Clay leaders, would use Mob law, Gag law, Lynch law, to extinguish the right of the peo-ple to send delegates from any of the States to deliberate on their common interests; and this move is what induces the Whig triumphantly to ery out, "the Whigs of this City are now and for the first time since 1840 organized." Suppose these men to be for one moment in earnest, they of disunton we have elsewhere expose are snatching a power beyond the reach of the law, and the effect of their wild scheme will be to after to arrange their stage machinery with drench the streets of our beautiful City in blood. But they are not in earnest. They are playing off their old system of humbuggery, and cheating the country, in order to screen their "anointed Chieftain" from the indignation justly due to his shameless desertion from duty to propitiate the Abolitionists, and to conceal their idolatrous man-worship and their own abominable desertion of the great interests of their country in regard to

These rabid charges of "disunion," come with a bad grace from a set of men, who would hug to their bosoms, and place at the highest seats of honor, at their public festivals, the vile fanatic Abo-litionist, John Quincy Adams, who, with twelve other members of Congress, on the 3rd March, 1843, in an address "to the people of the free States of the Union," declared that "the annexation of Texas would be identical with dissolution. It would be an attempt to eternize an institution, Club House of the Meteopolis of Virginia and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests, and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free States, as in our (their) opinion, not only inevitably to result in a DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, BUT FULLY TO JUS

. We copy from the Charleston Courier, (Whig.) the following passage of a sketch of the speech of Mr. Huger, a Senator of the United States, at a public meeting in Charleston: "Our Senator, (Mr. Huger,) we understand, although he dwelt such and strongly on the unequal burnhens of the Tariff, was even more explicit and unequivocal, than our Representative, on the subject of the Union. Notwithstanding the evils of the protective system, he was for clinging to the Union, with the faith and the love of a true disciple of Wash-ington, and he suggested that the South, instead of force to be full explicit, and to the point.) seeking relief from the unequal taxation of the Tariff, in the terrible alternatives of disunion or civil war, might find a better, less hazardous, and more complete remedy in the less hazardous, and insinuates his belief, that General Jackson beginning to the less hazardous and insinuates his belief, that General Jackson beginning to the less hazardous and insinuates his belief, that General Jackson beginning to the less hazardous and the less hazardous an more complete remedy in turning the tables upon her oppressors, and manufacturing for herself. We learn further, that he related an anecdote of Mr.

What a wretchedly absurd ground the what a wretched when we want to work a written such a letter to some other person. Calhoun, confirming the grateful intelligence of the devotion of that illustrious Southerner and Statesman to the Union of the States. The anec- that he had received such a letter, &c. dote was in substance this: That at a meeting of the South Carolina delegation at Washington, he has received no such letter. The Whig the has received no such letter. Refer Association.—At the usual weekly meeting of this body on the 24th June,
Mr. Daniel O'Connell, Junior, was happy to
report that all the traversers were in excellent
health and spirits, and in particular that Mr. O'Connell was never better, and never enjoyed
greater animation. The amount of the repeal

Intermediate Class.

Connecticut.
Brunswick, Va.
Charles B. Tebbs 1
School or Natural
Princess Ann, Va.
Confiding and thinks he has received no such letter. The Whigh the who an intemperate manifesto or address, squinting awfully at separate State action on the Tariff, and perhaps at something worse in relation to Condition and Prospects of Mankind."

Condition and Prospects of Mankind."

Condition and Prospects of Mankind."

Charles B. Jebbs 1
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Princess Ann, Va.
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lous "friends of the Union, in the Gray Club, denounce, in their fiercest tones, the fanatics of the North, who first threatened "disunion," if Texas be annexed? Oh, no! "The case is altered Adams, and his mad crew, are warm friends of Henry Clay's election, and though he was the first to raise the flag of disunion, we cannot atford to lose his useful services. But we may possilly cheat the people into the belief that the Southern friends of Polk and Texas are in favor of 'disunion,' and we will level all our bet at them, because it may help the great Harry."
This is the secret motive of the deep plot these
Whig leaders have laid to elevate Clay, and put down Texas. But we cannot do better than introduce their own selected chief, James Lyons, Esq., the Whig Elector for the whole of Easters Virginia. His cutting words will sufficiently lash these furious professed zealors of the "Union." Speaking of annexation, Mr. Lyons says, "The ery of disunion has been raised to damn the whole cause." He then goes on to express his

TIFY IT; and we (they) not only assert, that the

people of the free States ought not to submit to it

but we (they) say, with confidence, they rould not stemir to it. Why do we not hear these zero

lous "friends of the Union," in the Clay Club, de-

ly declare that, with our consent, it shall not party, if persisted in."

(We quote one of these resolutions exactly as we find it in the Whig of Saturday)

The party if persisted in."

This whole movement is part and parely their system of trickery and deception. Drive to extremity by the increasing demonstrations of the party of the party in their system. public sentiment in favor of Polk, Dallas a Texas, and by the condemnation in the w South, of the Senate, for rejecting the Treaty, t -whose very air, we had hoped, was as tar such demonstrations as the air of Old Irelan is a cheat, worthy of its legitimate God-fath James Watson Webb. Any man may assume disguise-any party may wear a false name, maietactor may call himself George Washing wear the mimic crown, wield the tragic scept virtues of the Whigs of the Revolution to the skies, and then affected to claim for the presen-

The principles assumed by the Whigs in 1870 were all a cheat, as their own eas in 1811; as their own address in 1844 proves; as W. N. ton has stamped upon their forchead. Their w in '40 and '44-hard eider and log cabins in former period, and doggrel and "vulgar s the latter-all, all intended to seduce the pe from the discussion of their principles a

Their resolutions passed Thursday night at more trick. They are intended to create a psweeping and irresistible torrent, by makir people believe, that there is a plot on foot to solve the Union, and that they have taken the they of "disunion" we have elsewhere expected advise the Whig actors of the Club House skill. The "grown men" of the South are to be alarmed with such thunder. They will, a first blush, feel the proper indignation for such as travagant measures—but they will seen come pity the wretched actors, and be content with his ing them off the stage. These "big men" have in taken their talents—and they should be very ea tions, lest the toys which they play with, may it

inre the tricksters. But we will close this long article with a pie of information for our friends every where. Club here; and every move they make to the themselves but develops the fatal fruits of the infatuated despair. Not even "Wandering W lie," who is expected at the great District Co. is the key that explains all the follies that has been enacted and still may be expected from the

WHICH IS THE QUIEBLER NOW Yesterday week the Whig gave currency to rumor which was "extensively believed," that Mr. Stevenson had spoken publiely of having received a private letter from Gen. Jackson, acknowledging that Mr. Belly with ing that Mr. Polk could not get Tennesset, as that Mr. Clay would certainly be elected. The next day we came out and announ-

upon the authority of Mr. Stevenson, that

whole statement of the Whig was utterly will

foundation-that he had had no correspon with, nor received a letter from General Jacks on Friday, after a long gestation, the Wi written such a letter to some other person, will Mr. Stevenson had seen or of which he kno takes to convict Mr. S. of an equirogu Editor publishes the charge that Mr. S. had